body of the resolution they offered it originally pointed that it was their intention to convace from of the builtons for the Democratic candities. Eater, they struck out the word "four" Howard and Mylod alone. No other supervisor that in the four the beauty the resolu-

The body of the smolution they offered it originally provided that the builds for the Democratic candidates. Easter, they struck out the word "point" and the builds for the Democratic candidates. Easter, they struck out the word "point" and the form, it is that the cast day, having provided that if they were goth to be builds. It is not form, it but the best day, having public as well-subjected that if they were goth to be builds. It is not to be subjected that if they were goth to be builds as a build of the builds of the properties of the builds gother than the two builds gother than the build gother than a build gother than the build build the builds of the build build the builds and the builds gother from the builds gother than a benearatic builds with Osborne's and other nemes obliterated, and that fact stablished, the board of catavassers residue to build when the board adjourned on the builds of the canwases residue to build with the board of catavassers residue to build with the board of th no meaks certain when they adjourned on the ght of Kavember 20 that they would be able to mmon? the Aortitude to carry out the steal.

RIOTING IN FRAUD.

Just before adjourning on the night of November 20, the Dutchess County Board of Canvasser adopted a resolution directive three of their number to tabulate the returns as they then stood. This committee consisted of John J. Mylod and John H. Wiggers, Democrats, and John S. Bowman, Republican. At this time, after ten days of backing and filling, the returns had been aftered only in the two cases already described, where seven votes were given to Osborne in the first district of Dover, and one in the fourth district of Poughkeepsie. That left the result, every district in the county having been canvassed and completed.
as follows: Osberne, 8,447 votes; Deane, 8,347; Osborne's majority in the county, 160. The can vess in Putnam and Columbia counties had long since been completed, and although an attempt at charp practice had been made in Columbia by Sammy" Tilden, it had not succeeded, and the returns were canvassed in substantial accordance with the count of the inspectors. Dean's official majority was in Columbia 132, and in Putnam 38. His majority in the district therefore, at this time, when all had been done that could be done law fully, and more too, was precisely 70 votes.

It is highly doubtful in view of Judge Parnard' attitude, and of the storm of protests from Denio crate and Republicans alike which had already rained down upon the board for the illegal acus they had then been guilty of, whether the steal would have been persisted in, but for a most unfortunate incident occurring at this particular Mr. Deane, the Republican candidate, had been ill almost continuously since the day of the election, and on the night of November 20, when the board had adjourned, after directing a tabulation of the returns which must have elected Mr Deane, he died. There was great commotion among the Democrats when this fact became Governor Will, who had been resting from his State-steading labors for a few days in Washington, returned to New-York on Sunday, the \$2d, and there is every reason to believe that the proceeding for the theft of Deane's seat was on that day definitely marked out. The Board of Canvassers reconvened the next morning, while Mr. Deane's body was being borne to its grave. The ceeded to read. It was a resolution mo dag the adoption of a statement of the Board of County Canvassers declaring the number of voice gives each State office, including the office of Senator, and it declared that the whole number of votes and it declared that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senater was 17,561; of which Osborne had received 8,463, Feane, 8,268; Downing, 638, and blank, 183. This statement, of course, was an atrocloss lie! there being nothing whatever before the board except the reterns as they stood when it had adjourned on Friday night

GETTING RID OF THE HONEST CLERK. Vail moved the adoption of his resolution. One of the Republican supervisors spring up and asked if this statement was intended as a report from the committee which the board had directed to tabulate the returns. Vall shot: "No, it is not." The Republican then undertook to make a speech declaring Vail's resolution irregular, false as matter of fact, and illegal both in its form and in the manner of its presentation. He had got only a few sentences out of his mouth when Mylod interrupted him by moving the previous question. It is not to be suspected that Mylod had th remotest idea what the previous question was or when it could be in order, but he knew that that was what the bosses had told him to do, and he | the canvassers' action; did it in a sort of breathless way that indicated his relief at baving got rid of it. The chairman, Howatt, declared Mylod's motion carried without calling for the "nays," and without listening to Republican demands for a rollcall. Then Mylod locked at his typewritten instructions and moved the adoption of Vail's resolution as it had been read. Howatt again put the question, receiving the "ven" vote and not asking for the "nays." and declaring it carried, again declining to consider the demand for a rollicall. Instantly Vail laid his paper before the chairman, who signed the certificate that it was correct. He passed it over to Mr. Heilman, the Republican secretary,

and then there was a halt. Mr. Hoffman called attention to the fact that the paper before him did not coincide with his table of the returns, nor with the returns themcelves, and he could not make the legal certificate. "The law," be said, "requires me to attest this paper as correct. But it is not correct, and before I sign it I desire to ascertain what my legal responsibility may be for attesting what I know to be a falsehood!"

"Do you refuse?" cried Vail in great excita-"Do you defy this Board?" Mr. (to Hoffman made no immediate reply, but Varil was ready for him. Wood stood directly behind Vail, prompting him at every stage of the crime, and if either of them was uncertain what to do next they had the typewritten instructions at hand, removing every doubt. Vail had his motive for asking the clerk if he refused and was very anxious to get him to say that he did, but, as Hoffman said nothing, Vail addressed the chairman. "Does he refuse? Does he refuse, Mr. Chairman?" he demanded, much as a baseball player calls for judgment. "That's what he does," replied Howatt; "there's no doubt about it, he refuses." Mylod, who had been glancing nervously over his typewritten paper at Vail and Wood and Howatt, as if waiting on tipter for his one, now called out: "I move we have a "Carried!" cried the chairman, without the slightest pretence of putting the motion to a vote; "carried, and I appoint John J. Mylod the new clerk." Vail at once drew from his pocket certified copies of the statement he had read, all having been prepared on the Sunday before when Governor Hill was in New-York. Howatt signed them and Mylod attested them. The luk was not dry before Mylod reached for his hat and coat and disappeared. Within ten

be that they were challenged as marked for identi-neation— they were not so challenged, but it is barely possible that two of them were so marked, they in it must be well borne in mind that no such admission in the remotest degree tends to justify the canvassers in excluding them. The new Ballot law covers the case of ballots al-reced to be marked for identification fully and dearly. It provides in section 331 that when, during a canvass, any election officer declares in-bellef that any ballot has been marked to be identified, the inspectors shall write their names on the back of 41 and attach it to their original tard. The crime of these convassers was a double one. They defrauded Mr. Deane by assuming a discretion they did not possess, and by decrecing a result which, even had the question been within their province, they could not have come to locally.

VIII.

THE MEANEST CHEAT OF ALL.

Republican votes east in the town of Red Hook It would, indeed, be impossible to imagine at and outrageous than this Red Hook proceeding A number of ballots were east there, not thirty being printed. It was what printers know as a law firm of Wilkinson & Cosum, both members and mark "resultant from a piece of unlettered supervisors had scarcely taken their seats before being printed. It was what printers know as a Nail, the seamp who did the talking, whipped out "quad mark," resultant from a piece of unlettered type which had worked up in the form when it was on the press and had touched the paper. No these canvessers had nothing to do with the mat-ter, and if they had they did not have the ballots before them to ascertain how many they were, nor the voters who east them to ascertain under what circumstances they east their votes. They had absolutely nothing except the statement of Edward Sturgis, the Red Hook supervisor, that he had been Sturgis, the led Hook supervisor, that he had been told there were thirty-one of these ballots. Sturgis is a man with a history. He was one of Tweed's choice legislators. At the time when the people of New-York City were being robbed of hundreds of thousands of dellars to corrupt the Albany Legislature, Mr. Stargis was one of the members

Legisliture, Mr. Stargis was one of the members who always voted Tweed's way. None of these votes was challenged on election day as marked for identification, none was re-turned by the inspectors as in their judgment marked for identification. The returns said not one ward about them, and the three inspectors. two Democrats and one Republican, have since united in the following affidavit, which fully describes the whole matter, fully proves that the ballots were honestly cost and properly counted and fully discloses the scoundrelly character of

State of New-York, [88-

State of New-York, § 88.
County of Dutchess, § 88.
George M. Moss, James E. Kerly and Lewis Warehouse, of the town of Red Hook, being duly sworn, say that they were inspectors of election in District No. 3, town of Red Hook, at the general election held on Tuesday, November 3, 1e91. That at the canvass of the ballots following said general election, they noticed some of the official Republican ballots, bore a slight blur. They found that this olar was in each instance made by printer's ink, and not written by either pen or penoil. Each ballot was blurred in exactly the same place, and from its appearance they are satisfied that each ballot bore this blur at the time that they were given out by the ballot clerks, and that it would be absolutely impossible for the marks to have been made by the individual voters. Some of the ballots bore the mark more indistinctly than others, proving conclusively that the blur was caused by the printer. The entire board, consisting of ourselves and George M. Moss, as chairman decided that the ballots were not marked ballots for identification, as laid down by the election law, so the ballots were canvassed as legal ballots, and no sample of marked ballots of such a kind was attached to the returns, and no statement of the ballots was attached. They have not met as a board since they adjourned on the night of November 3, 1891, and so have made no official stateattached to the returns, and no statement of the ballots was attached. They have not met us a board since they adjourned on the night of November 3, 1891, and so have made no official statement prior to this as to any matters pertaining to the canvass of said ballots. At the close of the canvass the unvoted ballots were burned, but the voted ballots were placed in custody of George M. Moss, as the town clerk of our town had not provided them with an election code until the day of clection, and consequently they were undecided as to whether they should be preserved or destroyed. They further positively state that none of the ballots as canvassed at the canvass following the general election bore what could be called a mark of identification, and that under the law could be thrown out as such.

GEORGE M. MOSS,

GEORGE M. MOSS, LEWIS WAREHOUSE, JAMES E. KERLY.

THE MEANEST FRAUD OF ALL. The next day Sturgis presented himself in the board of canvassers with the returns thus outrageously falsified, and after he had read the totals, Vail spoke up, in the most incidental way, as though it had just happened to occur to him and asked, "Were any ballots marked for identification in your town, Supervisor?" "Well, yes," Storgis replied, "there is a ballot appended to the return and the statement is written on it that thirty-one like it were voted in the HId District of Red Hook." The Republican counsel immediately suspected a fraud, and were not long in uncavering it. They cross-examined the old man and made him acknowledge then and there that the ballot had bot been attached to the return when he originally received it. He said, in a stupid way, that he "thought" it had been put on when he seed it back to get it "fixed." But when he originally received it. He said, in a stupid way, that he "thought" it had been put on when he seed it basi, to get it "fixed." But an even meaner fraud was to come. When he chieffed the ballot it had a ring around it hade by a lead penell, the implication being that the voter had note it, and that it was in that condition when Moss wrote the stalement that therefore like it had been voted. Moss swears that he such ring was there; that none of the ballots had a ring or any other mark in penell or ink inporther, and of course it is plain as day that that mark was put on the sample ballot with a deliberately criminal intent.

them, and of course it is point as may than that mark was put on the sample belief with a deliberately criminal intent.

Tols is a bountful example of all the changes that were made, but each in its way is a gem of audacity. In one of the polis of Fishkill, for instance, better ran about filteen votes ahead of his ticket, and when they had defranced him of all the votes they possibly could on the pretext that they were marked for identification, being still short of a majority for Osborne, the common simply transposed the vote in this Fishkill district and gave Deane Osbornes 117, votes and Osborne beane's 131 votes. For this there was not even the prefence of excuse or explanation. They simply concluded that Deane had no business to run ahead of his ticket, and they needed the votes, and so they took them. In a Poughicepie return the inspectors had said that the whole number of votes cast for Senator was 376, but when the conspirators added up the aggregate received by each candidate it amounted only to 375. So they gave Osborne the additional vote in order to bring the total up to 376, a proceeding which for utter and shameless impudence is unique.

The result of all these changes was that Os-

een. If the annuls of political crime, even it contains, contain anything blacker than this it as not been brought to public attention.

IN THE LOFTERY OF THE LAW

the conspiracy to sten! his sent in the Senate, but also because it tended to raise difficulties in the counties for their instand ability, professional at-tainments and wide experience. They considered the subject of legal relief as left by Mr. Deane's death with great care, not omitting to take the advice of other learned counsel. It was the gen-eral opinion of the lawyers that any citizen who had voted for Mr. Deane was negligible and in-jured by a fraud that gave the seat to one whom his vote had helped to defeat, and that any such citizen would have a good standing before the court. William C. Daley and John I. Platt presented themselves to serve as pinintiffs and complainants, and on December 1, after all the facts of the fraud had been fully revealed and ex-pressed in affidavits, they appeared before Judge Edwards, a Justice in the Third Department, wherein only the State Board of Canvassers could be reached, sitting at Troy, and asked an order commanding the Dutchess Board of Canvassers to correct all the errors they had made or to show cause why not. This order was made returnable on December 5 before Judge Barnard at Poughkeep . Meanwhile, Judge Edwards forbade the State Board of Canvassers taking any action upon the fraudulent Mylod certificate. When the mat ter came up before Judge Barnard be listened to the arguments of both sides attentively. Wood represented the Board of County Canvassers, every honerable Democratic lawyer in Poughkeepsic having declined the task of defending what he knew to be a gross crime. Wood pretended to argue that the canvassers had done what was right and proper, but it was soon evident that Judge Barnard listened to him with disgust. The Judge held what every other judge has held who has heard the case on its merits, that the canvassers had no other duty or right than to count the votes as they appeared on the face of the returns, and to issue certificates and statements in accordance with the facts as they found them there. He declared that any elector might se the law in motion to correct the wrong perpetrated by the canvassers. Their error, he said, was undenied and undenlable. They had supplied the State Board with a return which did not indicate the true result. He granted a peremptory mandamus, directed the County Board to reconvene and correct its errors, and continued the stay on the State Board to prevent its action until proper certificate had been placed in its possession.

HILL'S SHAMFFUL TYRANNY.

Meanwhile, Governor Hill sprang personally into the controversy. It had been promised by his agents that he would protect his Democratic State-stealers, and that he would punish any one whom his power could reach for any act of honest resistance. The "contumacy" of County Clerk Hoffman in deferring to sign the fraudulent Mylod certificate, on the ground that it made statements of fact at variance with the table of returns in his office, afforded Hill a beautiful opportunity to display his power and to stiffen the backs of the humbler knaves to whom Judge Barnard's and Judge Edwards's actions seemed ominous. In the removal of County Clerk Cotten of Onondaga, for a similar display of courage and HOW THEY GOT THE BLURRED BALLOTS.

A further affidavit made by Moss alone describes how the matter of these ballots got before the canvalers. Moss is a painter by trade, and on Thursday, two days after the election, while he was at work, a man named Hobbs, who was one of the gang which Hinckley had sent after the Democratic inspectors to worm and twist "evidence" out of them, approached and asked if there weren't some ballots at his poll marked for identification, a question that was put to every Democratic inspector in the county. Moss said no, but in the conversation that ensued he said that some ballots had been noticed with a printer's blur on them. honesty, Hill had already shown that he was pre-

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THE EDUCATORS CONGRESS MICROSCOPE CONTROL OF CO

the lesser scamps, a young man of the name of kimans.

Emans has posed in Poughkeepsie and the country around it as a gentleman, and has circulated to some extent in what may be called good society, but he has proved himself in this affair to be a dishonorable official, acting in constant and secret colluston with Hinckley and Wood, taking their advice as to whether or not he should obey an order of the court or as to when he should obey it, avoiding the filing of such orders as menaced the conspiracy, delaying action upon them when they were filed and rushing eagerly to carry out such orders as tendell to bring the steal to a successful consummation. Hoffman got out and Emans in just after Judge Barnard's peremptory writ had been served, commanding the canvassers to reconvene and undo the wrong they had done. From that time on, of all the agents in the employment of Hill and Hinckley, Emans was the most useful and effective and despicable.

JUDICIAL ACTS IN AID OF FRAVD.

JUDICIAL ACTS IN AID OF FRAUD. The canvassers met on December 8 in accordance with Judge Bernard's instructions, but the same day they were served with a stay signed by Judge Mayhem, a gentleman who owed his elevation upon the beach to Governor Hill. To the lay mind this jumping of another Judge from an other part of the State into a controversy which had been already heard and adjudged on its merits looks, to say the least, peculiar. The layman remembers that that is how "Jake" Sharp, the rich Broadway boodler, kept out of prison after he had been convicted of a crime of which every bootback in Now-York knew he was guilty. The layman will treely indorse all that can be said in favor of regarding the bench with deference and respect, but he finds it difficult to understand why, when politics or wealth are suitors, so intile difficulty is found, even after a judgment, in getting it slayed or vacated or disposed of someous to the satisfaction of those against whom it has been rendered. Judge Barnard is a Democrat and so is Judge Edwards, so is Judge Cullen. now to the satisfaction of those against whom it has been rendered. Judge Rarnard is a Democrat and so is Judge Edwards, so is Judge Cullon, and they were the men before whom these electrical matters were fully tried. Their judgmental were invariably in two of the right, but they were not out of their mouths before some other make from up the country has intercepted them and nullified their effect. This was done not once nor twice, but repeatedly. It is not edifying to a layman nor does it increase his admiration of the law to see it being juggled by judges without any consideration of its merits, in aid of what, as an bonest man, be knows to be a crying wrong and a burning shame:

THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES.

Judge Maybem's order was first brought to the knowledge of the Republicans in a curious way The proceedings before Judge Barnard and Hoffman's hearing before Hill both occurred on Satur day, December 5. The Court directed a new and onest canvass, and Hill put in a new and knavish County Clerk on Monday. That morning Wood came into Mr. Wilkinson's office with a sort of triumphant smirk on his face, and said: "I've got a telegram here that I want to show you." He handed Mr. Wilkinson the message. It was in nese words Albany, Dec. 7, 1891.

William H. Wood, Poughkeepsie.

Judge Mayhem has granted a temporary stay
which is on its way to you by messenger.

DAVID B. HILL.

Mr. Wilkinson opened his eyes, and quite as autoh at Wood's egotistical folly as at full's check. Here was the Governor of the State apparently obtaining from his own appointees upon his bench orders in aid of the fraud, and so little sensitive to the looks of the proceeding as to be willing to expose himself to a creature like Wood. There was no need at all for Wood to show the dispatch. His importance was tickled to become been personally communicated with having been personally communicated with the great man, and he simply couldn't restrain

these tasis before Judge Barnard, and he promptly made an order to show cause the rext day why the stay smould not be vacated. Its value to the Democrats was thereby lest. What they wanted was to consome time, and when Judge Barnard sompelled trem to go mane instely to Brooklyn and noke their appeal, they didn't want to go. They cause need that Judge Maynem's order should be vicented an dist aside, and that left the county canvassers under the necessity of meeting hacknessers under the necessity of meeting and within twenty-four hours if they failed to abey the Judge, brought about the board's meeting, and it complet in every respect with the Judge's directions. It made a new causass, with the effect of electing Mr. Deane.

The other motive entered into the minds of the conspirators in consenting that Judge Mayhem's stay be vacated in addition to that of delay. They believed that Judge Barnard would be Democrat chough to stand by them if they would only give him the shardow of a chance to do so by complying with the forms of the law. It is true that Judge Barnard is an intense partison, but they ought to have known him well enough to know that his partisanship does not go with him upon

ought to have known him well enough to know that his partisanship does not go with him upon the bench and into the determination of legal controversies. They are not to be blamed, however, for their error of judgment. They don't know what a Democrat is unless he is a man that "stands by his party." So, on Osborne's relation they went before the judge and asked for an order, returnable before him on December 12, directing the Board to show cause why the count, according to the face of the returns, should not be changed. This brought the whole controversy of the validity of the ballots which the Board had arbitrarily assigned to Osborne or taken away from Deane directly before the Court where, of course, it should have gone in the first place. Judge Barnard granted the order, of course. HONESTY TRIUMPRS AGAIN.

And now Mr. Wood did some fine work. Prac

tically, of course, the dispute before Judge Barnard was between Osborne, who claimed that he was entitled to a certificate, and the people of the XVth District, whose right it was to have a new election, claimed he was not. And yet, in its legal form, the dispute was between Osborne and the Democratic conspirators-that is, Osborne was asking the Court to compel the Board on his statement of the facts to do what they had already been straining their necks to do, anyhow. The proper position of the Board, obviously, would have been that of a body of impartial and perfectly disinterested public servants, who needed only to know the law to observe it. But Wood and Osborne came before the Court, agreeing to everything, Wood collusively admitting everything that Osborne alleged. Osborne declared that the Republicans had voted a lot of marked ballots and Wood said, yes, that was so. Osborne said that such and such bailots had been undoubtedly voted for him, and Wood said Osborne was right. In a word, under the legal form in which necessarily the matter was brought before the Court the interests of the real defendants. Platt and Daley, were committed to a shum defendant actually hostile to them and working at all points in collusion with the plaintiff. However, as it turned out, they didn't work very far. They put in their case and the Republican lawyers were about to ask the privilege of intervening when the Judge spoke up and said that Osborne had no case, anyhow. He said that if this were a regular action at law he should non-suit the plaintiff on the ground that he had not alleged or proved enough. He had submitted proof going to show that two votes had actually been marked for identification, and on that proof he was asking the Court to throw out fifty-eight. This, said the Judge, was absurd. Accordingly, he quashed their writ and ordered that the County Clerk at once transmit certified copies of the Oseard of cultivassers' correct statement to the Governor, Secretary of State and Controller. Again, after a hearing that involved the merits of the case, the case of honesty had triumphed before a Democratic judge, and Mr. Deafe was once more in possession of his rights.

More proling with Judicial Orders. was asking the Court to compel the Board on his statement of the facts to do what they had al-

MORE POOLING WITH JUDICIAL ORDERS And now came more dirty work from Wood. The Court's order was handed down to him, and it was his duty to file it with the County Clerk.

which of course he should have done without the

second time the courts had been made use of to sustain the fraud.

Judge Fursman directed that matters should remain quiescent until the appeal from Judge Barnard's order had been heard by the General Term at Brooklyn. The next day, December 16, the Democratic attorneys went before the General Term, but their requests for relief and delay were both denied, the court sententiously remarking:

"You have got a false return at Albany and you want us to help you to keep the true return from going there. We shall do nothing of the sort. Motion denied." The judges who rendered this just decision, remarkable for its plain exposure of the dishonest motives of the conspirators, were Barnard, Dykman and Pratt, all Democrats. Immediately Judge Cullen vacated Judge Fursman's order, and directed Emans forthwith to send the return to Albany as he had been ordered now already four times to do. These proceedings being on Osborne's relation, and the to send the return to Albany as he had been ordered now already four times to do. These proceedings being on Osborne's relation, and the Board of Canvassers being defendants, the order was handed down to Wood. But the Judge apparently suspecting that some kind of sneak business might go on, cautioned Wood to be very sure to file the order promptly. Again, however, Wood flegrantly disobeyed, and insulted the court. He brought the order to Poughkeepsie and that afternoon he gave it, not to the County Clerk, but to James W. Hinckley, the chief of the conspirators. This seems almost too outrageous for bellef, but it is the fact, and Wood's only explanation is that he wanted to have the order taken to New-York to get it printed, an explanation which shows how scandalous was his conduct. If he wanted to have the order printed he should have copied it. In any case to pass around the original order of a court is thoroughly Improper, but to do so in this case, trusting it to the principal rogue in the conspiracy, thereby affording him time, which was precisely what the court had denied him, is conduct, which, not to mention the embezziement charge, ought to lead to proceedings for Wood's precisely what the court had deficed him, is co-duct, which, not to mention the embezzieme charge, ought to lead to proceedings for Wood dismissal from the bar. For two days the Repu-licans were hunting all over Poughkeepsie f Wood and the order, and at about 11 o'clock Wood and the order, and at about 11 o'clock in the morning he was found. He acknowledged having given it to Hinckley. Hinckley carried it to New York and put it in the hands of Delos McCurdy, one of the attorneys representing the Democratic side of the controversy. Hinckley appears to think that it is a fine joke to throw around judicial orders in this way, for when his part in the affair was discovered he remarked in his newspaper, as if it was great fun, that he wasn't filing any orders that day."

Finally, late in the afternoon, the order was traced to McCurdy's office, and there Mr. Wilkin-son, the Republican attorney, got hold of it. He brought it to Poughkeepsie, and at twenty minutes before 6 o'clock in the afternoon he delivered it to the County Clerk. Mr. Cossum immediately demanded that Emans should produce the correct canvass and forward it then and there. Emans required a good deal of persuasion, but finally he got from his safe three copies of the return already addressed to Governor Hill, Secretary Rice and Controller Wemple. Mr. Cossum took the statements and carefully compared them with the original return. Finding them correct, be ceturned them to Emans, and Emans re-enclosed them in their envelopes, scaled the envelopes, stamped them, and then Mr. Cossum accompanied Emans to the postofilee and saw him deposit each of the three certified statements in the mails. The Republicans breathed caster.

mails. The Republicans breathed casier.
It did seem as it, the correct Dutchess return flaving surely reached the State Board of Canvassers, and they being under orders to disregard the fraudulent certificate and to count the faving surely reached the State found of Can-vassers, and they being under orders to disre-gard the fraudulent certificate and to count the correct pne, there was no longer occasion for Republican solicitude. But the plotters were desperate. They had made up their minds to go to any length that might be necessary to get Deane's seat, and they were not going to let any such irtle thing as a judicial order stand in the way of their fraud. Wood had the same motives in giving Judge Cullen's order to Hinckley, and in naving it sent to New-York, that he had in carrying Judge Barnaru's order around in his pocket for two whole days. In each case the alm was to get time to go before another judge for a stay. At the very moment when Mr. Wilkinson filed Judge Cullen's order in the courthouse at Poughkeepsie, Delos McCurdy sought Judge Ingraham in the Judges chamber in the Court House in New-York, and asked him to stay Judge Cullen for thirtr-six hours. Judge Ingraham took Mr. McCurdy's affidavit and said he would real it as he went uptown to his home, and would rear it as he went uptown to his home, and Mr. Meturdy might call in an hour for his answer. In an hour Mr. Meturdy was there and the answer was a stay. McCurdy got the news to Buokley immediately and Hinckley telephoned it to Emans, but Emans had already sent on the carreet returns in abedience to late. Called. correct returns in obedience to Judge Cullen's order. Even that fact, however, did not balk the conspirators. Hinckley hurried off to Pough, keepsle, and at 3 o'clock in the morning Emans was roused from his bed and sent to Albany was reused from his bed and sent to Albany to recover the correct returns. How he obtained them has gone into history, and dirty history it is. Governor Hill's little office-boy took from the Governor's morning mail the copy addressed to the Executive Chamber Governor Hill's office-boy often gives away the Governor's mail. It is quite the ordinary thing for him addressed to the Executive Chamber Governors Hill's office-boy often gives away the Governor's mail. It is quite the ordinary thing for him whenever a stranger comes in and says he wants to pick a letter off the Governor's table, to say: "Why, certainly: help yourself." Everybody knows that that is how office-boys win proise and grometron. Secretary Rice confesses that he himself handed back his copy—a public document which he had as much right to give to Emans as he would have had to give it to the Shah of Porsia. The Controller says he never saw his copy. The Deputy Controller says he never saw it, but the Controller's office-boy declares that Isaac H. Maynard, now a Judge of the Court of Appeals, came into the Confroller's office that morning before any one in authority had arrived and took the letter out of the Controller's mail and carried it off with him. Judge Maynard has made no explanation of this proceeding: if none is forthcoming, it is fair to suppose that gentlemen who want other people's property and are hereafter annoved by District-Attorneys, Judges and juries for going and taking it, will find in the new member of the Court of Appeals a man who can define larceny to their satisfaction. One Judges and juries for going and taking it, will find in the new member of the Court of Appeals a man who can define larceny to their satisfaction. One more struggle was made to force back the rising tide of fraud. Judge Cullen, apprised of Emans's midnight expedition to recover the certificates, again peremptorily ordered their return. At the same time, Mr. Cossum, arguing as the Court of Appeals finally decided, that the original return in the County Clerk's office was the evidential paper, and that the State Canvassers would be in duty bound to canvass any certificate, no matter how it came into their possession, which was proved to be a correct transcript of that paper, procured certified copies of it and served each member of the Board personally with a copy. Meanwhile, Judge Mayhem again intervened with an order which checked all action of every kind, whether by Emans or the State Board, until the Court of Appeals should reader its final and supreme judgment. L. E. Q. CELEBRATING AN ANNIVERSARY

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate exercises. At the morning service prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. James M. King. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Brooklyn, preached. The choir sang appropriate music. In the aftern son the children of the Sunday-school, about 500 In the children of the Sunday-school, about 500 In number, gathered in the lecture-room, where they took part in a programme, consisting of songs and responsive readings. Interesting addresses were made by Bowles Colgate, A. H. Brummell, William C. G. Wilson, and Robert Lavery. The service was in charge of R. B. Kelly, the superintendent. In the evening the choir was assisted by the Church Choral Union. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley preached the This evening there will be a reunion of forme

nembers of the church, and a reception will be held the lecture-room in honer of former pastors after the platform meeting. Addresses will be made by Bishop Audrews, who will preside at the meeting; the Rev. C. S. Wug, the Rev. William Ross, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman, the Rev. Dr. Robert Crook, and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parity. The anniversary is in charge of the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Jehnston, the pastor.

United States Commissioner of Education. Each of the papers on the programme, it may be said, will be followed by a discussion, and the principal speaker will have an opportunity to answer any questions or criticisms. At 4 p. m. on Taesday, exercises in memory of John Hancock will be held. On Tuesday evenng J. H. Phillips, the city superintendent of Birming ham, Ala., will speak on "History and Literature in the Grammar Grades," and President Ellot, of Harvard University, will treat of the highly important question of "Shortening and Enriching the Grammar School Course." After the exercises that evening the members of the Brooklyn Board of Edmation will give a reception to the members of the Department of Super-intendence. This will take place in the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music, immediately adjoin-

ing the place where the meetings are held.

"What is the Duty of the State toward Children of Kindergarten Aget" is the first subject to be taken up on Wednesday, and the principal speaker will be Frank A. Fitzpatrick, the Nebraska superintendent of schools. At the afternoon session Charles W. Hill, president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club of soston, will undertake to answer the question, "What Can be Done to Bring Children on Further in Their studies before They Leave School to go to Work !" At 4 p. m. the report of the Committee on School statistics will be heard. The evening meeting of this day, as has been said, will be held at the Pratt In-stitute. The two subjects to be considered are "The Induence of Manual Training upon Habits of Thought," and "Is there a Place for Manual Training between the Kindergarten and the High School " John E. Bradley, city superintendent at Minneapolis, will speak on the first, and W. B. Powell, city superintendent a

Washington, on the second. on the morning of the last day (Thursday) one of the most important subjects of the entire conference will be taken up by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass. This is "The Health of School Children as Affected by School Buildlngs." Af the afternoon session W. H. Brett, librarian of the public library at Cleveland, will speak of "The Relations of the Public Library to the Schools and Workingmen." The closing session, on Thursday evening, will be devoted to exercises in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Ames Comenius. The programme will embrace addresses as "The Personal Characteristics and Private Life of Comenius," the Rev. Dr. J. Mortimer Levering. Bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Penn. "The Text-Books of Comenius" (Illustrated by stereopticon views), William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of schools in Brooklyn, and "The Place of Comenius in the History of Education," Professor Nicholas Murray

Butler, of Columbia College.

Who is (or was) Comenius? is a question that some people are asking, in Brooklyn and elsewhere. Some account of his life and work will, therefore, be interesting just at this time.

John Amos Comenius was the son of a miller who

belonged to the Moravian Brethren, and was born in the Moravian village of Comna in 1592. He lost both of his parents when a child. It was not until be was niteon or sixteen years old that he got a taste of Latin and began to study in good carnest. He pursued his studies at several German towns, especially at Herbern in Nassau. His first book, "Grammaticae Facilioris Praecepta," was published in 1616 at Prague. He reto Moravia and became a teacher in the Brethtwenty-four, felt himself called to the service of the Church, and took a pastoral charge at Fulneck. In 1021 the town was taken and plundered by the Span-lards, and Comenius lost almost everything that he pos-sessed. The next year his wife died, and then his only child. In 1624 all Protestant ministers were banished, and in 1027 Protestants of every kind. For a time Comentus found a lifting-place at Sloupna, in the Bo-hemian Mountains, and his attention was again turned toward teaching. He also undertook to make a metrical translation of the Psaims. In 1627 he, with most of the Brathese, had to leave their country, never to re-turn. He settled at the Polish town of Leszno and engaged in teaching, soon carnestly setting about im-proving the traditional methods.

In 1631 Comertus published his "Janua Linguarum

In 1631 Comentus published his "Janua Linguardin Resenta," or "Gate of Tongues Unlocked," a work which gave him a wide reputation. Letters of con-gratulation poured in upon him, and the book was translated into Greek, Bohemian, Polish, Swedish, Bel-gian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Tongkish, Apalia, Presider, and Avan a Mondalia. guar, Rogusa, French, Spanisa, Hallan, Hungarun, Turkish, Arabic, Persian and even "Mongloiic." Its author proceeded to plan a scheme of universal knowledge, hoping to secure a patron to supply money for carrying it out. After declining a call to improve the schools of Sweden, he made a visit to England in 1641, but the large educational plans which he had in view were not carried out. A rich Dutch merchant, Lewis de Geer, now offered him means for executing his plans. De Geer was then living at Nordcoping, Sweden, plans. De Geer was then him at whether the celebrated where Comenius joined him. In Sweden the celebrated Oxenstiern invited him to Stockholm and urged him to confine himself to a less ambitious task than he had in mind. De Geer took the same view. Comenius there-fore settled in Elburg, Prussia, and agreed to write a work on teaching on the principles of his "Didactica Magna," which he had prepared some years before. Meanwhile he had married a second time. His relations with his new patron were not altogether agreeable, for Comenius was active in religious work and also took pupils, while De Geer thought he should devote himself wholly to writing. In 1647 Comenius published a book, "On the Causes of the Thirty Years' War," in which he attacked the

himself wholly to writing.

In 1647 Comentus published a book, "On the Causes of the Thirty Years' War," in which he attacked the Roman Catholics with much bitterness. A little later he was chosen chief bishop of the Monwian Brethren, and returned to Lesaro, where he published his "Methodus Linguarum Novissina." From 1650 to 1654 he conducted a model school at Saros-Patak, and during this time he wrote his most celebrated book, the "Orbis Pictus." This was published in 1657. It is ready an abridgment of the "Janua." Further troubles came upon Comenius through the breaking out of a war in 1 coland. His house was burned, together with all his possessions, including his books and manuscripts. One of his greatest losses was the materials for a Latin-Roheman dictionary, on which he had been at work for forty years.

The closing years of his life were passed at Amsterdam, where he was looked after by the son of his old patron, De Geer, through whose liberality Comenius was enabled to publish a fine folio edition of all his works on education. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty. His great service to edication was that he brought the mind of a philosopher to bear directly upon the subject.

It will surprise many people of the present generation to know that Comenius was once thought of for president of Harvard College, and that he was actually invited to accept that office.

Superintendent Maxwell, in his address on "The Text-Rooks of Comenius," will give seventeen reproductions of finistrations from the "Orbis Pictus." Most of them are exceedingly quaint and curious. Mr. Maxwell now has in his possession—although he is not so fortunate as to own them—two of the early editions of the opposite. The books belog to C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, a well-known collector of early editions of school books.

NO DRESS REFORM IN TURKEY. From The Baltimore American.

From The Baltimore American.

The great ambition of Turkish women is to adopt the costume of their Western sisters; but Abdul Hamd, though in many respects an enlightened ruler, has Eastern tastes, where the dress of his female subjects is concerned. The Sultan is justifiable in preferring the national costume to the stiff and ungraceful robes worn by more cultivated women. As the wearing of the Western dress is against the procepts of their religion, his Majesty desires the ladies of Turkey to abandon all attempts at introducing French or any other foreign fashions. In order to enforce this edict, the police at Constantinople have received orders to report to the authorities any wenters of non-Turkish dress.